News Home Study Courses

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, LL. D.

HOW TO LEARN SPANISH.

have taken.

have taken.

having taken.

Infinitive-Perfect, Habor tomado, to

Participle-Perfect, Habiendo tomado,

(b.)—Haber, followed by de or tener by que and the infinitive, is often used to

denote obligation or necessity; quel ha-

bia de hacer yo? What was I to do?

Tengo que comprar un sombrero, I must buy a hat.

49. The independent use of haber is

limited to a few legal terms and to its forms in the third person singular of

each tense as an impersonal verb, meaning to be. When so employed its noun,

singular or plural, follows. Our exple

tive, there, must always be supplied in

translating. The following examples

haber: No hay mal que cien anos dure,

there is no sorrow that lasts a hundred years; no habral nadie en la casa, there

will be nobody in the house; ha habido mucha iluvia este ano, there has been

much rain this year; en la Espana septentrional hay pocos arboles3, in north-

50. The place of haber in the sense

to possess is taken by tener, to hold. It

a limited extent it serves as an auxiliary also. It is of conjugation II, but is

somewhat irregular. Principal parts-Tener, teniendo, tenido, tengo, tuve.

PRESENT GROUP. ind.-I have, etc. Tengo, tienes

Pres. subj.-I may have, etc. Tenga,

tengas, tenga, tengamos, tengais, tengan.

Pres. subj.—I may have, etc. Tenga, tengamos, tened, tengan.

Impf. ind.—I was having, etc. Tenia, tenias, tenia, teniamos, teniais, tenian.

PRETERITE GROUP

Pret. ind .- I had, etc. Tuve, tuviste tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron.

First impf. subj.—I should have, etc.

Second impf. subj.—I should have, etc. Tuviese, tuvieses, tuviese, tuviesemos,

Fut. subj.-I may or shall have, etc.

FUTURE GROUP.

Fut. ind .- I shall have, etc. Tendrel,

endrasi, tendral, tendremos, tendreis,

Conditional-I should have, etc. Ten-

51. The place of our verb, to be, as an

suxiliary and as an independent verb, is held by two different words, ser and

estar, both meaning in general the same.

(a) Irregular verb, ser, to be, in its

Principal parts: Ser, siendo, sido, soy,

PRESENT GROUP.

Pres. ind .- I am, etc. Soy, eres, es

Pres. subj.—I may be, etc. Sea, seas,

sea, seamos, seais, seam.
Imperative—Be, etc., —— se, sea, sea-

PRETERITE GROUP.

fueras, fuera, fueramos, fuerais, fueran. Second impf. subj.—I were, etc. Fuesc, fueses, fuese, fuesemos, fueseis, fuesen.

FUTURE GROUP.

(b) The forms here given for the pre-

subj.-I may or shall be, etc.

tuvieras, tuviera, tuvieramos

used with very great frequency and we must, therefore, study it in full. To

ern Spain there are few trees.

tiene, tenemos, teneis, tienen,

Accent on i in each form.

tuvierais, tuvieran

tuvieseis, tuviesen.

tuviereis, tuvieren.

mos, sed, sean.

Fut.

Impf. ind.-I was, etc.

Accent on I in each form.

of conjugation III.

eramos, erais, eran.

[Copyright by E. Benj. Andrews.] Home Study | taken; pluperfect, Habia tomado, I had

LESSON IV. THE DEMONSTRATIVES. Note-The figures refer to the number if the accented vowel of the preceding word, excepting in the reading selection, where the numbers in parentheses refer

b the corresponding word below. 65. These are employed as adjectives and pronouns. The latter, when used of sons, are marked by the accent. The euter forms are never adjectives. The emonstrative adjectives are: Este, esta, s, estas, meaning this, these (near eaker); ese, esa, esos, esas, meanng that, those (near the person adsed); aquel, aquella, aquellos, aquelthat, those, used of remote persons and things, Examples: Este soldado, soldier: esa (ciudad), that city where you are); esa opinion, that opinon (of yours); aquellos estudiantes, those tudents (yonder); aquel sol que ilumina a tierra, that sun that illumines the

46. The demonstrative adjectives serve as pronouns also, accented upon the stressed vowel when used of persons. Further, the neuter forms (esto, eso, tquello) are pronouns, and also the definite articles when used in two constructions mentioned in the next two para-

(a) In the Spanish equivalents of our supressions, he who, those who, that which, instead of a personal pronoun a demonstrative precedes the relative. This demonstrative is often some form of the ficfinite article, used as a pronoun, or (with more definiteness) aquel, aquella,

(b) The definite article serves as a flemonstrative pronoun for the person or thing possessed also, and before expres-sions of material or origin; el reloj de oro

les of the demonstrative pronouns in their various uses: Esto es bue-no, pero eso no; this is good, but that (is) not; aquel que estal a la puerta es mi tio, that (one) who stands at the door is my uncle; que es lo que dice este? What is this (man) saying? El que habla, he who speaks; no es la que buscaba yo, she is not the one whom I was seeking (literal-ly, it is not she whom, etc.); mi hermano y el de V., my brother and yours; nues-tros caballos y los del vecino, our horses and those of the neighbor (that is, our neighbor's); lo de ayer, the (affair) of

47. Old and rare demonstratives, ad-41. Old and rare demonstratives, adjectives and pronouns, are aqueste, aquesta, aquestas, meaning this, these, and aquese, etc., that, those. The regular demonstratives, este, ese and aquel, are sometimes seen combined with otro, other; estotro, this other; aquella otra, that other (feminine); esotra, that other near you (feminine).

Verbs Haber, Tener, Estar, Ser. 48. Haber to have, is seldom met except as an auxiliary verb. As such it is used with the past participle in forming the perfect tenses of transitive and intransitive verbs alike. Its independent use will be given in the next section. Below are the forms which it may have as are the forms which it may have as iliary of the active, voice, perfect or pound tenses. Principal parts: haber, lendo, habido, he, hube. FRESENT GROUP. ind.-I have, etc., he, has, ha, ha-

bemos, habels, han.

Pres. subj.—I may have, etc. Haya,
hayas, haya, hayamos, hayals, hayan.
hayas, haya hayamos, hayals, hayan. nos, habias, habian. Accent on i in each form. PRETERITE GROUP.

Pret. ind.—I had, etc. Hube, hubiste, hubo, hubimos, hubistes, hubieron.
First impf. subj.—I might have, etc. Hudera, hubieras, hubiera, hubieras, hubieras, hubieras, hubieras, habieran.

FUTURE GROUP. First ind—I shall have, etc. Habrel, abrasi, habrel, habremos, habrels, ha-

Conditional—I should have, etc. Ha-oria, habrias, habria, habriamos, ha-oriais, habrian. Accent on I in each form. (a.) The following is an outline of the compound tenses, active voice of tomar, to take. The first form only of each tense given. ndicative—Perfect. He tomado, I have

CURES QUICKLY.

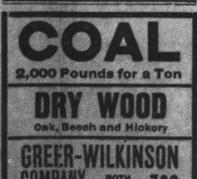
igNew Pile Cure Which Cures the Most Aggravated Cases Safely and Quickly. he Pyramid Pile Cure, a new prepation put up in suppository form, cures a most aggravated cases of piles in a rprisingly short time. Mr. W. N. Dunn, No. 8719 Shields ave.,

loago, Ill., writes: "I am indebted a busand times to the Pyramid Pile Cure the speedy relief and permanent cure for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the speedy relief and permanent cure of a most severe case of piles. I was troubled for months and yet was completely cured with one 50-cent box of the Pyramid and more than that. I still have three of the Pyramid suppositories left of that one box that I did not need to use. I think it is the grandest thing of the age and shall certainly recommend it to all sufferers, and you are at perfect liberty to refer any persons to me and I will gladly answer any correspondence."

Thousands have resorted to expensive and dangerous surgical operations for cure of piles who could have been cured asfely and painlessly by the Pyramid; in a number of instances, persons who had spent months in a hospital under treatment of pile specialists without permanent relief, finally found the cure where they least expected it. In the Pyramid Pile Cure, which is applied at night, relieves the congested parts, reduces the tumors gradually and naturally, removes the intolerable itching and leaves no bad after effects, as it contains no cocaine nor opistes.

It is a remedy no one need fear to

ropiates, to is a remedy no one need fear to by to the most aggravated case. Pruggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure 55 cents for full-sized treatment. The Pyramid Co., of Marshall, Mich., I be pleased to mait tree to any adsease a little book on Cause and Cure of



PRESENT GROUP. ind .- I am or stand, etc. Estoy, estasl, estal, estamos, estais, estanl. Pres. subj.—I may be, etc. Estel, estesl, estel, estemos, esteis, estenl. Imperative-Be, etc. -, esfal, estel estemos, estad, estenl. Impf. ind.-I was, etc. Estaba, estabas, estaba, estabamos, estabais, esta-

estando, estado, estoy, estuve

simple tenses. Principal parts: Estar,

PRETERITE GROUP. Pret. ind.-I was, etc. Estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estu-

taken; past anterior. Hube tomado, I had First impf. subj.-I were, etc. taken; future perfect, Habrel tomado, I viera, estuvieras, 'estuviera, estuvieramos, estuvierais, estuvieran. Subjunctive-Perfect, Hava tomado, I Second impf. subj.-I were, etc. Estumay have taken; first pluperfect, Hubie viese, estuvieses, estuviese, estuviese mos, estuvieseis, estuviesen ra tomado, I should have taken; second pluperfect, Hubiese tomado, I should Fut. subj .- I may or shall be, etc. Es tuviere, estuvieres, estuviere, estuvierehave taken; future perfect, Hubiere tomado, I shall have taken. Conditional—Habria tomado, I should mos, estuviereis, estuvieren.

FUTURE GROUP Fut, ind.-I shall be, etc. Estarel, estarasl, estaral, estaremos, estareis, es

Conditional-I should be, etc. Estaria, estarias, estaria, estariamos, estarais, estarian. Accent on i in each form. 53. Between these two verbs, ser and estar, when used independently, there is an important difference, which affects them as auxiliaries also. The difference is that ser expresses permanent condition, while estar expresses temporary condition or refers to position, in the latter case, having its original meaning, to stand. Note the following numerous examples: Es el unico Espanol que estal aqui, he is the only Spaniard that (who) is here; es tan fuerte como unleon, he is as strong as a lion; es bueno, he is good, or of a good disposition; estal buestal bueno, he is well; estaba enfermo, he was ill; estal peor esta manana, he is worse this morning; Caracas2 estal en Venezuela y es la capital, Caracas is in Venezuela and is the capital; coma estal

How are you? 54. As auxiliary, ser, like our verb to be, forms the passive, standing for this purpose before the past participle. The following forms of ser querido, to be loved, the passive of querer, to will, love, will suffice to represent this large body of forms: Soy querido, I am loved; he sido querido. I have been loved: era querido. was loved; habia sido querido, I had been loved; serel querido, I shall be loved; seria querido, I should be loved,

55. As auxiliary, estar is seldom used with the past participle. When so used it conveys the idea of the condition re-sulting from the action of the verb, rather than the undergoing of the action as the passive implies: La carta estal escrita, the letter is written, estanl cansados, they are tired. (a) But as auxiliary with the present participle estar is very often seen, expressing continuity of the action and furnishing an equivalent of our progressive form of the verb; mi padre estal leyendo en su cuarto, my father is reading in his room.

Paralelo Entre Washington Y Bolivar.

De los Americanos solo(1) Washington se presenta(2) en la palestra(3) de la fama como competidor(4) digno(5) de Bolivar; y si nosotros fueramos(6) capaces(7) de abogar(8) la causa de este(9) y de apreciar(10) los meritos de aquel(11), no temperiamos(12) un paralelo(13) entre (14) los heroes del Norte(15) y Sur(16) Washington, salido(17) de la clase me-

dria, tendrias, tendria, tendriamos, tendriais, tendrian. Accent on i in each dia(18) de la sociedad, y de mediana(19) fortuna testo(20) al termino(21) de su gloriosa carrera(22) un caudal(23) honradamente(24) adquirido(25). Bolivar, por (26) nacimiento el mas noble(27) y el mas rico(28) de su tierra natal(29), mu-rio(30) en relativa pobreza(31) despues(32) Their forms shall be given in full and important differences then discussed. de haber prodigado(33) en la causa de su patria las abundantes riquezas(34) que heredo(35) de sus abuelos(36). El uno acepto(37) con gratitud(38) lo que la mez quina bondad(39) de sus concludadanos (40) le presento; el otro rechazo(41) no-blemente(42) los liberales dones(43) de Colombia, el millon(44) de Peru y los sober-

bios regalos(45) de Bolivia. 1. Solo, only. 2. Presented himself, appeared. 3. Arena. 4. Competidor, rival. 8. Of advocating. 9. La causa de este, the latter's cause. 10. Of appreciating. 11. Los meritos de aquel, the former's Pret. ind.—I was, etc. Fui, fuiste, fue, merits. 12. We should not fear. 13. A parallel. 14. Between. 15. North. 16. First impf. subj.—I were, etc. Fuera, South. 17. Risen. 18. Middle class. 19. Moderate. 20. Bequeathed, left by testament. 21. End. 22. Career. 23. Property. 24. Honorably. 25. Acquired. 26. By birth. 27. El mas noble, the noblest. Fuere, fueres, fueremos, fuereis, 28. El mas rico, the richest. 29. Native. furen. 30. Died. 31. Poverty. 32-33. Despues de FUTURE GROUP.

Fut. ind.—I shall be, etc. Serel, serasi, serani.

haber prodigado, after having lavished.

34. Riches. 35. Inherited, had inherited.

36. Ancestor. 37. Accepted. 38. With seral, seremos, sereis, seranl.

Conditional—I should be, etc. Seria, serias, seria, seriamos, seriais, serian.

36. Ancestor. 37. Accepted. 38. With gratitude. 39. La mezquina bondad, the penurious bounty. 40. Fellow citizens.

41. Refused, repulsed. 42. Nobly. 43. Gifts. 44. The million. 45. The proud terite of ser, to be, serve as the preterite gifts.
of another verb also; ir, to go, which will [Persons who have missed any of the be presented among the irregular verbs | Home Study courses can obtain them at the counting-room of The Indianapolis 52. Irregular verb. Estar, to be, in its News.]

AN INDIANA SCULPTRESS ABROAD.



CAROLINE CHEEVERS PEDDLE IN HER PARIS STUDIO.

Arts and then ie New York.

She studied here at the Art Students' League and her work attracted the attention of Tiffary & Co. to such an extent that they gave her studio room in their own building, later employing her in the making of decigns of the firm's exhibit at the World's Far, at Chicago Her orders from Tiffan' & Co. have been numerous, and exclusive right to reproduce a number of her designs has been taken by the Century Company. Hubert

Miss Caroline Cheevers Peddle, the Herkomer, the English artist, commis

Miss Caroline Cheevers Peddle, the sculptress, has been awarded a contract connected with the United States building at the Paris Exposition. She is an Indiana girl, having been born at Terre Haute, and she is a sister of Charles R. Peddle, of this city. Miss Peddle received her first instructions in art at the Rose Polytechnic, at Terre Haute, going to the Pennsy vania Academy of Fine Arts and then is New York.

Bhe studied here at the Art Students League and her work attracted the attention of Tiffary & Co. to such an extent that they gave her studio room is their own building, later employing her in the making of decigns for the firm's exhibit at the World's I of a the Chicago. Her orders from Tiffany & Co. have been numerous, and oxclusive right to reproduce a number of her designs has been taken by the Century Company. Hubert

WHY WORKINGMEN DRINK.

G. L. McNutt Investigates the Attractions of the Saloon-The Church's Neglect.

myself in the city of Elwood. In the two or three hours I had to spare before leaving, I thought I would look about with a view of coming back some time

gan to look about for an answer to the preacher's question. Being Saturday night, the streets were thronged with men. I went over to one progressive in-stitution—first an office, then a bar, then a pool room and then something else. Here was a benevolent-looking old gentleman with a blackboard, while ! around him were crowded a large class of young men. With the blackboard laid down before him, and the numbers one to six printed very boldly, the benevolent gentleman was giving demonstrations in addition and subtraction, using dimes. quarters and halves as object lessons in his effort to prove to these young men that two and two may make six, and that two from two may leave a remainder.

Across the street, and not far across the street, and not far away from this interesting night school, is another institution worth looking into. A cigar store with an educational department in the rear. Picture cards are the only text-books used. Here I found forty of the most intensely interested scholars I ever saw, mostly boys and young men. The tuition fee was apparently a dime, paid at frequent intervals. Just why the young men so often put their hands into their pockets and pass them under the table, I leave for those better versed in the dark arts to determine. I would not for a moment suggest that gambling goes on, for the place is run by the son of a town official, and is plainly a seven-up kindergarten. Around the corner I was delighted to

Around the corner I was delighted to find a public library on the ground floor, with a bold sign out. I was tired, and here was a chance to rest and read. The only drawback was that the door was locked and the librarian gone to supper. By this time I had become so interested that I concluded to spend Sunday in El-Dressed in overalls and jumper, as if

Dressed in overalls and jumper, as if I had just come from a factory, I started out to see if a workingman could get a drink on Sunday—and this is what I saw: Just as the Methodists were singing their opening hymn, across the street and down the alley, I found the back door of a well-known saloon unlocked. I was free to enter and hear a man say, "Pat, give me a beer." I tried the door of another place with the same result. At a third place my troubles began. Both the front to enter and hear a man say, "Pat, give me a beer." I tried the door of another place with the same result. At a third place my troubles began. Both the front and the side doors were securely locked. The auger-hole in the side door suggested possibilities. Glued to the auger-hole was a pair of eyes. My tout ensemble being satisfactory, the usher let me in, passed me through a narrow alley-way into the presence of his teutonic majesty, who cautioned me to come no nearer the bar, but to state my wants right there. I had to want something. I ordered a had to want something. I ordered a lemonade, and was interested, as others dropped in, to hear the men say they were having Sunday-school. After church service I tried still another salocked, but just inside the usual down-at-the-heel usher. Here, as in most places, the saloon was technically closed, but when my neighbor called for "a mug," a convenient pipe in the wall brought something from somewhere that suited the man, who simply said: "Give me a mug,"

Mug."
At another place the back door was wide open, and five young men lined up to the bar doing something. In like manner, during the afternoon, I found my way into four other saloons. By this time I had taken all the soft drinks I could stand. Out of eleven saloons I falled to get into only one. could stand. Out of eleven saloons I falled to get into only one.

One reason why Elewood workingmen drink seems to be that saloons are invariably located where workingmen work and congregate, and are open every day in the week—and Sunday, too! For years I have made a special study in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and scores of smaller cities and towns of the question why workingmen and young men drink. And the reasons I find are these:

these:

1. With rare devotion, the saloon says to the workingman and the young man, "Where thou goest I will go." At the mouth of the mines, at the door of the factory, or with the flag in the Philippines, there is the saloon.

2. The saloon is every man's club, always open. The warning sign of the public library, "Silence," is necessary, but fatal. Where shall workingmen, too tired to read, go to talk and joke? The tired to read, go to talk and joke? The saloon is handy, comfortable and cor-

tired to read, go to talk and joke? The saloon is handy, comfortable and cordial, though coarse.

3. The saloon ministers to human nature and a natural hunger in providing music and games. I asked a man, who is one of nearly 500 men and boys in a factory, how many that he knew did not drink. He thought there were at least five, possibly ten, adding, "I hardly ever go into a saloon unless there is music."

While the great church organ, costing thousands, is eloquently and pathetically mute, the harp, the violin, the plane and the voice are in the service of the saloon, daily and hourly, gratifying men's hunger for the mysterious harmonies of music and the "meaning of the song that goes deep." Meanwhile the parson preaching to pews empty of hands that toil wonders why it is that workingmen go to saloons.

4. The saloon ministers to men in providing places of convenience, so strangely neglected by civilized communities. In a drive of several hundred miles through California, where water is so precious, we found every few miles a road house and a trough of cool mountain water. In all that time I saw not one church that seemed to realize the power of the gospel of a cup of cold water to a thirsty traveler or a bucketful for his beast.

And yet, "why do men go to saloons?"

Just at present I am a member of a gang of fifty day laborers digging ditches for gas mainu in an Indiana factory city. The other Monday morning our ditches led past a Methodist parsonage, a Christian and a Baptist church.



If the system is overworked nature needs aid to restore the body to a normal healthy condition. The best medicine to do this is the Bitters. It will cure

Dyspensia, Indigestion, Constitution, Mervousness, Malaria, Fever and Ague.

One Saturday in this month I found nyself in the city of Elwood. In the two or three hours I had to spare before eaving, I thought I would look about with a view of coming back some time or make a special study of this field, for

with a view of coming back some time to make a special study of this field, for Elwood is known the country over as a labor center, a marvel of industrial development. Meeting a pastor of one of the leading churches, he said to me, with great earnestness: "Mr. McNutt, why do the workingmen go to saloons?" I answered his question by asking him: "Where can a workingman go in Elwood to-night and find fun and fellowship outside of a saloon?"

"I don't know."

"Is there a Y. M. C. A. in Elwood?"

"No."

"Is there a square inch of space in Elwood devoted to humanitarian purposes?"

"No."

"Is there a church in Elwood doing any form of institutional work?"

"No."

Why do the workingmen of Elwood, with fifteen thousand people, go to the forty saloons, open every day, and, it has been hinted, on Sunday, too? I began to look about for an answer to the gan to look about for an answer to the gan to look about for an answer to the look about for an answer to the gan to look about for an answer to the look about for an answer to the gan to look about for an answer to the look about for an answer to the gan to look about for an answer to the gan

mother used to make. Drink one on the Christian church."

It would have toughened the resolution of my partner trying to go a year without whisky, to know someone was helping him. The chances are that many of us would have found ourselves the next Sunday where our mothers wend to see Sunday where our mothers used to go. Is it a disordered fancy or a stubborn Is it a disordered fancy or a stubborn fact to say that the saloon has stolen the livery of heaven to win men with, while we, in our churches, wear the unnatural robes of ecclesiasticism? The publican ministers to men. We parsons preach at men, and wonder, "Why do workingmen go to the saloons. Why do workingmen drink?" Why? G. L. M'NUTT.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Nearly Every State will be Repre sented at Chicago.

Chicago, February 10 .- The advance guard of the delegates to the national anti-trust conference, which will convene in this city Monday morning, began arriving to-day. Governor Lee, of South Dakota, and State Senator A. J. Palmer of Pennsylvania, have sent word that they will be present at the conference Chairman M. L. Lockwood said to-day that acceptances had been received from more than one thousand invited guests to attend the conference, and that the Governors of nearly every State in the Union had appointed delegates. Arkansas is expected to send the largest delegation from the South and California from the West. Chairman Lockwood will preside over the conference until a per manent chairman is chosen in his place was said, last evening, that probably the conference would be extended to Thursday. The list of speakers contains

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